



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1872

NORTH CAROLINA.—At the time of writing this paragraph the news from North Carolina is all favorable for Greeley. A dispatch from Raleigh dated yesterday says: "Returns from eleven towns and precincts give the Conservatives gains of about 950 over the vote of 1870. Raleigh township gives the Conservatives a gain of 218; Wake Forest 100. There is nothing yet decisive, though the chances are in favor of the election of Merrimon, Conservative." Should the result be as here indicated we shall heartily rejoice.

A private dispatch to a gentleman in this city from Washington, received this afternoon, says: "Democratic gains continue from all quarters east of the mountains. Merrimon is elected by a decisive majority, and six out of eight Congressmen also. Settle is defeated."

At Savannah, Ga., yesterday, the case of the U. S. vs. George Washington Wilson and Thos. C. Wilson, charged with violation of the Enforcement act in disturbing a peaceful assembly and interrupting the freedom of speech was called in the U. S. Commissioner's Court. The court room was densely packed, and great interest was felt in the proceedings. District Attorney Farrow, in introducing the case, stated that it was the first case of the kind that had come before the U. S. Courts in Georgia. He regretted that the parties violating the law were of his own party—the Republican—but he would nevertheless vigorously prosecute.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that a case of real treason now exists in Washington in the person of a young child of a prominent merchant tailor, who resides in the northern part of the city. The child, a boy, has been in a trance for three days, during which it has not consumed enough food to keep life in it. It lays on the bed with its eyes half open, the breathing very soft and hardly noticeable. About once in six hours it appears to awake, but before any particular change takes place relapses into its former condition. The case is in charge of Dr. J. F. Hartigan.

A dispatch from San Francisco says that the San Francisco and New York Mining Company with a capital of \$10,000,000, to work the new diamond fields near the head waters of the Rio Colorado Chiquito, has been incorporated. The company has been very secret about its operations hitherto. They have in the Bank of California \$100,000 worth of large diamonds, the value of which is ascertained, and a dozen which have been cut. They have also one rough diamond, weighing 102 carats, and about a quart of small diamonds, rubies, sapphires and emeralds of no small value.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that while some of the Grant officials profess to be very anxious for civil service reform, and pretend to oppose the assessment of clerks for political purposes, it is remarked that the Washington Chronicle editorially advocates the assessment, and intimates that clerks who will not subscribe should be removed. We have no doubt that money for elevating purposes will be obtained from office holders to a greater amount than ever before.

Having finished their boastful predictions about North Carolina, the administration emissaries are now turning their attention to Pennsylvania—and it is announced that "Gen. Hartsuff, the republican candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, is in Washington and has called on Secretary Delano, and other members of the cabinet, and assured them that he would carry the State by at least 10,000 majority. He also claims the State for Grant and Wilson in the fall." Of course! But the elections is not over!

It is said that the East River bridge will tend to make Brooklyn and New York one city in all its mercantile bearings; the underground railway system is expected to be in full operation; the entire water front will have a margin of fine docks, and it is not unlikely that the result of the blasting operations at Hell Gate will bring the ocean steamers to the city through Long Island sound, instead of by the Narrows as now.

"Rumor" now has it that all the grave questions before the Geneva Convention have been settled, and now nothing remains but the adjustment of details; also that the English representatives have presented a supplemental case, with a view of establishing the theory that England did her duty in relation to the cruisers. The American agents have made reply.

Gen. Banks's announcement of his intention to support Mr. Greeley, and his declaration of his belief that it is necessary to effect a change in the present administration of the government, must have a decided influence in Massachusetts, and other portions of New England and other States, where the Radicals have been dominant for several years past.

A great desire is expressed by the Conservative citizens of this section of Virginia, to hear a speech from Gov. Vance of North Carolina; and it is hoped that as soon as he has rested from his recent labors in the political campaign in North Carolina, he may be induced to visit this State, and address the people at Alexandria.

The next annual meeting of the Dental Association, is to be held in Baltimore.

ERRATUM.—In the report of the proceedings of the Radical District Convention, instead of "nomination" for Presidential election," read, "for Presidential election."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times"

At Cincinnati, Mr. J. B. Steiner, partner with Mr. Wyndham in the management of the French Band concerts, disappeared very mysteriously. It was rumored that he had absconded with \$20,000, but his position, integrated with the fact that he was possessed of considerable property at Chicago, were all against such a suspicion. It is now confidently asserted that further developments point to his murder, the most probable cause of disappearance.

Stanley, who went to find Livingstone, was "dined" in Paris on Wednesday. Minister Washburne presided, and one hundred invited guests, including Home, the Spiritualist, were present. Mr. Washburne said that this added to one of his glorious achievements, and Stanley told about his adventures in Turkistan, Russia, the Crimea, Jerusalem, &c. He does not seem to have gratified the audience with much about Africa.

The San Salvadorians have gone into Honduras again, and have captured the town of Omaha. The women and children were seized as hostages and placed so as to protect the invaders from the fire of the Honduran forts, and threatened with death unless the fort surrendered. This cowardly conduct gained their end. The attacking general is to make himself Governor of Honduras.

The Japanese Government has announced that, although some time ago it granted to men the privilege of wearing their hair according to their fancy, it did not propose to allow any such freedom on the part of women.

Mr. Gladstone was inopportune near when an explosion of gun cotton occurred in London yesterday. Nobody was hurt, but for a time there was a good deal of apprehension that the Premier had suffered.

Government three per cent. certificates to the amount of \$1,314,210 were withdrawn last month, being replaced by the same amount of circulating notes, as provided by the act of July 12, 1870.

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Vermont held a joint nominating Convention yesterday and prepared a ticket. The Liberal Republicans getting their man named for Governor.

There is great activity at the New York Custom House owing to the new tariff, and thousands of cases of goods are being withdrawn from the warehouses.

Three men were attacked by Apaches near Tucson, Arizona, July 15th; they whipped the Indians, killing seven. All of the men were wounded.

Sir John A. Macdonald was elected to Parliament from Kingston, Canada, yesterday. Sir John has represented Kingston for over thirty years.

There is an end of the late "strike" disturbances at Williamsport, Pa., and of the "car" disturbances at Savannah, Ga.

A terrible storm lasting twenty-four hours, visited the vicinity of Geneva (Switzerland) yesterday.

Three cases of Asiatic cholera have occurred at Berlin.

Gen. Banks for Greeley.

Boston, July 31st.—"My Dear Sir"—I have the honor to acknowledge by this note, in addition to our conversation to-day, the receipt of your invitation to address the citizens of Lynn on Thursday evening in support of the reelection of President Grant and the policy of his Administration. No invitation could have greater weight with me from any part of the country, nor from any portion of my fellow-citizens, and it gives me great pleasure to assure you that nothing could be added to your suggestions as the representative of the citizens of Lynn to induce me to accede to your request. Their kindness to me many years since is a continuing life remembrance, and nothing would give me greater satisfaction than to renew my association with them; but I regret to say that I am not in accord with them in regard to the Presidential canvass. Against my wishes and my personal interests I am compelled to believe and to say that the perpetuation of the present policy of the Government is not for the advantage of the country, and that it will not tend to establish its former good and prosperity, nor to promote the interests of any class of citizens. No personal feeling of any form or character enters into this judgment. It is in view of general principles and public interests alone that I am led to this conclusion.

"The uniting of the masses of the people of all parties, sections and races in support of the grand results of the war is indispensable to the permanent establishment of the general recognition of those results. It can be secured by no other means."

"We shall be forced to this conclusion sooner or later."

"United action upon this basis has been the hope of my life. I fervently desired it during the war and in the reconstruction of the States subsequent to the war. I believe it is now rendered in good faith in the nomination of Mr. Greeley, and for one I cannot regret it. It is what I desired, and its consummation, although sudden and startling, does not alarm me. My duty to myself and my country requires me to give my support."

"I cannot advocate before your friends a different course which neither my judgment nor my heart approves."

"It grieves me most deeply to separate myself in thought or act from any one of those with whom I have been so long associated, and to whom I am so greatly indebted, but I believe that the result will justify my action, give to the country that peace and prosperity which is the object of all our labors, and secure to every citizen civil and political equality and the freedom which was won by the sacrifice of so many valued lives."

"Accept the assurance of my lasting friendship and esteem and believe me,

"Yours &c., "N. P. BANKS, "To Jas. S. Lewis, Esq., Lynn."

ROBERT AT THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from the Virginia White Sulphur Springs, says:—"On the 30th ult., the whole community was thrown into a state of great excitement by the daring highway robbery of a lady. Soon after breakfast Mrs. Eastis, whose brother married the daughter of Mr. W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, started out from her cottage for a walk, accompanied by a little girl, Mr. Corcoran's grandchild. They started in the direction of what is known as 'Lover's Leap,' but had proceeded only a few hundred yards when Mrs. Eastis was overtaken by a villain, who pointed a pistol at her head, and demanded her watch and money. The action of the highwayman was so sudden that she was apparently stricken dumb, with terror. Had she been able to give the alarm, her voice could have been heard at the cottages, and assistance would have been immediate, but her first thoughts were for the safety of her little daughter. She handed out the watch, hastily caught up the child and rushed for the first cottage at hand in Baltimore row, which proved to be occupied by Mr. Carlisle and family. As she reached this timely refuge she fainted. The alarm was given at once, and of course the whole place was immediately aroused, but as yet there is no trace of the daring robber. A large reward has been offered for his capture, and Col. Peyton is doing all in his power to effect a capture, but it is doubtful whether he is ever caught. The watch stolen was very valuable, the outer case having the owner's monogram in diamonds."

Letter from Westmoreland.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

WESTMORELAND, Aug. 1.—The drought still prevails in the "Neck," said to be the severest known for years. The mill streams are all failing and springs giving out. It is getting to be a difficult matter to procure meal. The corn crop is badly injured, and no amount of rain can make a good crop, which is the more to be pitied, as up to a few weeks ago it was looking remarkably well. The garden stuff is suffering also, and vegetables will not be abundant. The cattle do not seem to suffer greatly yet, as there is a good deal of grass about the marshes and creeks. Surely it will rain soon!

This seems to be a very fair fruit season; there is not an abundant crop of peaches, but of other fruits a plenty. Some of the peach growers here are shipping quite largely of the early varieties. Most of those sent to Alexandria or Washington by the steamer Wawaset, which runs into nearly all the little creeks and stops at many of the wharves, taking away a great deal of produce that used to find its way to Baltimore. The people here find that Alexandria and Washington are quite as good markets as Baltimore and sometimes better. The Wawaset and Columbia are the only boats that touch at any of the landings in this county, the former making two and the latter one trip a week. The only dissatisfaction expressed is that they make the trip on Sunday, thereby compelling work on that day that we would like to avoid.

The small-pox reported in a colored family in the lower end of the county, has not spread beyond that family. The importer of the disease and one child died. It is said, and the other one recovered.

A "big meeting" of the colored folks is in progress out far from us, with four preachers from Washington, and "mine host" is missing his shouts and laubs.

The labor question is still a dubious one here. I am informed by a gentleman employed in getting railroad ties that he engaged last week thirty colored hands to go in the woods and but six reported for duty. There seems to be no reliance whatever to be placed in colored labor.

A gentleman whose name I could not learn was at the court house last week, desiring to obtain the agency for the sale of one hundred thousand acres of land. He was a German I believe, and wished to sell the land to settlers from his country. He had formerly lived in one of the northwest States and thought this a preferable country. He wanted three years in which to sell the land, and seemed to be confident of being able to influence his countrymen to immigrate in this direction. It is to be hoped he may succeed.

IMMIGRATION CONVENTION AT NORFOLK.—The Norfolk papers contain full reports of the proceedings of an immigration convention held in that city, Tuesday morning. Hon. John Goode, Jr., presided and made an animated address. The members of the Immigration Board were present, and various counties were represented. Speeches were made by Judge Bow, Colonel Withers and Colonel Lamb. We extract from the proceedings as follows:

Judge Burroughs—Will Colonel Lamb please inform the meeting of the amount of money spent in Norfolk by the passengers of the steamer Peruvian, the vessel last arrived?

Colonel Lamb—One hundred thousand dollars in gold were brought here by the Peruvian. That amount was changed and passed at the banking houses of our city. The steamer Caspian, which arrived to-day, will probably land some fifty odd passengers here, and he knew of \$20,000 on that steamer in the hands of two gentlemen, to be expended in the purchase of land.

Mr. Swank made some remarks in favor of the formation of auxiliary societies throughout the State. The following resolutions were adopted:

1. Resolved, That a circular letter be addressed to the judges of the county and to the agricultural clubs existing in the State, calling their attention to the formation of an immigration society.

2. That the best means of inducing immigrants to come to our State is to publish in their own language a description of the advantages offered to them by each section, and that the said descriptions be freely distributed among them.

3. That a general meeting of the delegates of the auxiliary societies be held in Norfolk on the 24th of October, 1872—the third day of the Agricultural Fair.

4. That the present Society confer with the different railroads in the State, and learn the best terms they will offer to actual-settlers along the line of their roads, as regards rates of freight and fare.

MADAME ROUZAND.—Hymen has rarely lighted so brilliant a torch as when he presided, the day before yesterday, at the nuptials of Mademoiselle Christine Nilsson and Mr. Auguste Rouzand. Those who know Miss Nilsson are well satisfied that it was a love match.

From among a great multitude of admirers who were ready to lay rank and fortune at her feet she chose this gentleman as one who had shown by his constancy the sincerity of his passion; and all the adulation that has been paid her in the capitals of the world, "the applause of applauded men," the incense of the queens of society, has been as nothing in comparison with the homage of this one heart. Mutual attachment is a desirable thing to begin with in a wedding, and in this union all the other incidents were gratifying. To be married by the Dean of Westminster under the roof of the ancient Abbey, to be "given away" by a high dignitary of the diplomatic circle, to receive a diamond bracelet from the Princess of Wales happens to very few simple country girls in this prosaic age, and sounds more like the imaginary and delightfully improbable plot of a libretto than actual fact. Yet all this took place, and as the young lyric artist knelt at the altar with her bridegroom in the presence of the rank and fashion of London the sculptured hands that looked down on the scene from the Corner might well have sounded his warble trumpet in a nuptial march. The wedding journey of our prima donna is to be made in a visit to Sweden, the dear native land she has never forgotten, and never seen since she achieved fame and fortune. There she has several brothers and sisters who have been made comfortable for life through her bounty, and who will receive her with pride and pleasure; and there, at this moment, the best wishes of hundreds of friends and thousands of admirers will follow her from this side of the Atlantic.—N. Y. Post.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.—Since the publication of the act of May 11, 1872, which requires the testimony in support of all claims exceeding \$10,000 in amount to be taken orally before the commission, many claimants who have claims already on file above the limited sum have expressed a desire to reduce their accounts to avoid the expense and trouble of producing their witnesses before the commissioners at Washington. In such cases the commissioners hold that the reduction must be effected by means of an amended account of items, accompanied by an express renunciation of the excess of \$10,000 in the original sworn account, to be duly signed and verified by the claimants before they can be justified, under the law, in permitting the testimony to be taken by special commission outside of Washington.—Washington Republican.

A Convention of the Republicans of the Fifth Mississippi District, was held at Jackson yesterday. Confusion seems to have been the principal element, and when the Convention adjourned, it appears to be doubtful whether it was sine die or pro tem.

Old Pohick Church in Fairfax Co., Va.

One of the most interesting relics of the past in Virginia is Pohick Church, in the county of Fairfax, which belongs to the last century and is intimately associated with the name of Washington. The site for the building was selected by him, and the lively concern he took in the affairs of the church was manifested not only in an accurate and handsome map of the parish, drawn with his own hand from a careful survey, but in his constant attendance upon its services, riding thither in all seasons, six or seven miles from Mount Vernon, whenever Pohick Church was opened for the worship of Almighty God.

The ancient edifice had fallen into dilapidation even before the war, and the late Bishop Meade, describing a visit he paid to it in 1859 for the purpose of performing service, speaks of it as being entered through its wide open doors by "every beast of the field and fowl of the air." The roof, too, was decaying and let in the rain, and the old sanctuary of the Washingtons and Lewises and Fairfaxes presented a forlorn aspect indeed. When the war came on and Fairfax county, for a considerable time, was made the Flanders of the Virginia campaigns, Pohick Church afforded shelter for the soldiers of the Union, and was left by them in a very ruinous plight. At the time of Bishop Meade's visit the hand of decay had spared the chancel, communion table and tablets of the law, and it is believed that these are now not beyond the possibility of restoration; but, unless the work of repair is begun without delay, the ruin will very soon be complete. Such, in truth, is the desolation that marks many of the architectural remains of the colonial period of Virginia (witness the mouldering tower at Jamestown) that it may be said of them, etiam ruinae mori solent, the very ruins are going to pieces; and with regard even to structures that refer like Pohick Church to the period of the Revolution, no vestige remains to tell where many of them stood.

In the lovely county of Devon, in England, not far from the waters of the Channel, is the village of Ottery St. Mary, celebrated in Thackeray's "Pendennis" as "Chatteris," and the most graceful object on which the eye of the traveller rests in this village is the parish church, recently very beautifully restored. Like Pohick, the church of St. Mary Ottery is linked with the memories of great men, for there the poet Coleridge was christened, and there this kindred hero buried. Like Pohick, also, this church underwent injury from civil war, for in the great contest between Charles Stuart and the Parliament, the forces of the latter under the Earl of Essex stabled their horses beneath its embowed roof. But the best of reasons for the old house of worship survived a sanguinary struggle, in which the animosity of Englishmen towards Englishmen was embittered by religious prejudices, and the building was again used for the service of the Church of England, until in our own time, through the contribution of private citizens, it has been transformed into one of the sweetest and most reverent structures in which, through or England, prayer and praise are now lifted up on high.

In like manner there is a desire on the part of Christian men and women in the United States to restore Pohick Church and rekindle the altar at which Washington knelt. Not a large sum is need for this pious work—only three thousand dollars—and an active effort is on foot to collect it. Already has one half been contributed in this city and its neighborhood. The whole amount when made up will be placed in the hands of Bishop Johns, of Virginia.—N. Y. Evening Post.

A NEW SCANDAL.—The Administration Ring at Washington is getting a reputation almost as miscreant as that of the Tweed Ring in New York. The latest disclosure of villainy comes from Alabama. Of course Senator Spencer is concerned in it. His famous "compact" with President Grant, to give the re-electionists the "control" of the State in exchange for the patronage, comes to light in all manner of unexpected ways, and seems to have influenced multitudes of schemes of corruption and official fraud, whose number were only beginning to learn. For the details of the beautiful story our readers are referred to a Washington letter, whose statements are made upon authority we cannot question. The postmaster at Selma, Ala., one Marlow, being a defaulter to the amount of \$2,000, tried to stretchen his accounts by sending a package filled with strips of newspaper in lieu of bank notes to the designated depository at Atlanta, and charging the route agents with stealing the money. The fraud was discovered. Senator Spencer was delighted. This little affair would give him a hold upon the man. The criminal could be driven to extraordinary exertions in behalf of the compact, and there would be no danger of his deserting to Greeley and Brown. So he represented that the retention of Marlow was necessary to the success of the Reunion party, and Mr. Creswell released him from arrest, and sent him back to Selma, with instructions to make up his delinquency by instant, and do his best for President Grant.

Whether Marlow's value was less than had been supposed, or Mr. Spencer believed that the compact could be more effectually promoted by a new distribution of spoils, we cannot say; but as soon as the stolen money had been repaid the name of Henry Cochran was sent to the Senate as Marlow's successor. Mr. Cochran immediately afterward received a visit from Messrs. Spooner and Clarke, delegates from Alabama to the Reunion Convention, and confidential friends of Senator Spencer. From these gentlemen Mr. Cochran learned the conditions upon which Mr. Spencer was willing that he should be confirmed. He must promise in writing, 1, to support Spencer for re-election to the Senate; 2, to support Coon for Governor; 3, to give Coon and Spencer all the patronage of the Selma postoffice; and that there might be no mistake about it Mr. Spencer reiterated the demands of his friends. Mr. Cochran refused. Mr. Spencer thereupon concluded that it would be safest to keep Marlow. Cochran's nomination was consequently rejected, and Mr. Marlow is postmaster of Selma still.

It will not escape the notice of our readers that for this scandalous transaction a higher functionary than Senator Spencer is responsible. It was the Postmaster General who compounded Marlow's felony, bargained with him to support the Administration as the price of his liberty, restored him to a trust which he had abused, and in nominating Cochran concealed from the Senate the circumstances which made a change in Selma postoffice necessary. And though Mr. Creswell has since been reappointed with by a member of the Alabama delegation against keeping a known rogue in office, he refuses to make a new appointment and professes to wash his hands of the responsibility. Comment upon this affair unnecessary.

Notice is called to the fact that all associations or corporations liable to a semi-annual tax are required to make their returns to the Assessor of Internal Revenue on or before the 1st of August. Wholesale liquor dealers' sales expiring on the 31st of July are required to make such returns of sales for July as heretofore. After the 1st day of August the tax thereon ceases by Act of Congress. These returns must be made, whether the dealers are liable or not.

On Saturday night, the rooms of Mr. Griffith, of Baltimore, at the hotel at Bedford Springs, were entered by a thief or thieves, after Mr. Griffith and his wife had retired, and robbed of two gold watches, six hundred dollars in money, papers valued at fifteen hundred dollars, and some wearing apparel.

The decrease in the public debt during the past month was nearly three and a half millions of dollars.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.—"Bright's disease" very fatal disorder known as "Bright's disease" appears to be alarmingly on the increase in this country and in the city of New York especially. It is only during the last three years that any accurate statistics have been filed respecting this disease, and these show, during that period, that the ratio of deaths from Bright's disease as compared with the total deaths from all other causes were: In New York city, 1 to 52; in Rochester, 1 to 73; and in Boston, 1 to 93; This shows a far greater proportion of the disease here than in the Old World, where the mortality returns for the same period gave: In London, 1 to 29; in Edinburgh, 1 to 95; Glasgow, 1 to 142; and Paris, only 1 to 250.

Although physicians have hitherto been unable to discover any cure for this terrible malady, when once firmly established, they seem to have at least been able to trace it to its direct causes, and to have discovered that it is not only curable in its earlier stages, but might be avoided altogether by proper personal care. The causes of it are said to be in the excessive use of alcoholic drinks, and in the very sudden climatic changes to which we are more subjected here than perhaps in any other quarter of the globe. It is at least of invaluable usefulness to possess the facts, if it only teaches the necessity of temperance in living, and the great care to be observed in being always warmly clad.

CAMPAIGN "AMENITIES."—It is the curse and nuisance of American politics that party organs, in exciting campaigns, indulge so much in misstatements and cruel libels. Nothing so disgusting to quiet people with politics and makes them contented to live under the glare of the lanterns. But if men will become candidates for the Presidency, they must, till we have a better fashion of waging political contests, expect to have mud, dead cats, and stale eggs flung at them in volleys. And they should stand these indignities with the more composure, because there is no doubt that they help a candidate. No small part of Mr. Greeley's strength is in the outrageous caricaturing and slandering to which he is subjected.

THE DROUGHT.—The drought is so great and prevalent over so large a section of country, that we hear of large numbers coming for thirty or more miles down the Rappahannock, up in Fauquier, and for twenty five miles up the Shank Road, with their grists of corn to Myers & Brainerd's mill in Endicott's bridge. It is quite a sight to take your stand at this mill and note the sections of country that are represented in a single day.—Fredericksburg Herald.

SALE OF VALUABLE VIRGINIA LANDS.

By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Loudoun, made in and for the County of Loudoun, in the case of H. C. & Co. vs. Berkeley, the undersigned, commissioners of said court, will offer at public auction, in front of the Court House, in Leesburg, Loudoun county, Virginia, on

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1872,

the following REAL ESTATE:—A valuable TRACT OF TIMBER LAND, containing 480 acres, in Prince William county, adjoining the lands of Edmund Berkeley, Esq., Bagley and others, about six miles from Thompson's station on the A. & M. R. R., and four miles from Aldie, on the Piedmont R. R., overgrown with chestnut, Hickory and Oak, and has upon it a vein of rich iron ore running through its entire length. Also, one undivided half of one of the most valuable and productive estates in Virginia, known as

"GOOSE POND," lying on the south bank of the Mattaponi river, in Caroline county, containing 1800 acres, of which about 800 is timber of various growth, and the rest productive arable land under cultivation.

The timber consists of the varieties of Oak, Pine, Walnut and Hickory, and is considered by good judges equal to any body of timber and in the State. An experienced undertaker estimates the value of the hickory alone, for spokes, at double the assessed value of the land. The pine and oak furnish the finest masts and ship timber.

The arable land has heretofore been cultivated by intelligent and liberal virtuous farmers, and till the war with extraordinary remunerative results. The estate was somewhat neglected during the war, and the owners have not had the means since of restoring it to its former productiveness. 200 acres of this land has been cropped continuously for nearly a century, and will now produce from 50 to 75 bushels of corn to the acre. Marl is abundant on the place, and has been liberally applied. The Mattaponi is a beautiful stream. Its navigation is obstructed during the war, but at a slight expense could be made navigable for 100 tons of cargo. The landing on the estate, "Goose Pond," adjoins the famous Corbin estate, "The Reeds," and also "Hays," the last celebrated estate of Major Wm. S. Berkeley, Esq., separated from "Goose Pond" only by the Mattaponi river.

The other half of "Goose Pond" is held for sale by Gen. Eppa Hunt, of Warrenton, who will unite in a sale of the whole tract.

H. A. Y. S., containing 1600 acres, is offered for sale at the same time by E. P. Noland, Trustee, under a deed of trust from Major Berkeley.

These two estates, forming a compact body of about 3000 ACRES OF SPLENDID LAND, offer the most desirable location in Virginia for a colony.

The attention of capitalists, of agriculturists, and of others in timber and lumber is invited to these lands. None more desirable in quality or prices are now in the market.

Terms of Sale: So much of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, as will pay the cost of the survey, and the residue upon a credit of one, two, three and four years, in equal instalments, bearing interest from the day of sale; the purchaser to execute his bonds for the deferred instalments, and the title to be retained till the purchase money is all paid.

MATTHEW HARRISON, B. P. NOLAND, POWELL HARRISON, J. H. ALEXANDER, Commissioners of Sale.

BY AUTHORITY OF A DEED OF TRUST.

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that, with the full consent of the present owner, Major Wm. N. Berkeley, I will offer, at the same time and place, and upon the same terms as the above, that splendid estate in King William county, known as "HAYS," containing about 1600 acres, adjoining "Goose Pond"—the Mattaponi river being the dividing line. The timber upon this estate is of the same quality as that of "Goose Pond," and the arable land of the same fertile character. It has been better managed since the war than Goose Pond, and is consequently now in better condition, and produces very crops of corn, and other crops. The DWELLING HOUSE and out-buildings are complete and in good condition.

B. P. NOLAND, Trustee.

Loudoun co., aug 1—wts

201 KING STREET. 201

AUGUSTUS WALL, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in HAY, GRAIN & MILL FEED, SEEDS, &c., No. 201 King Street, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

jan 30-ly

GANTZ'S SICILY LEMON SUGAR.

No family should be without it. For sale by W. F. BROOKES & BRO., 147 King Street.

jan 29

MURRAY & LANSMAN'S FLORIDA WATER AND GENUINE FARINA COLOUNE.

Just received and for sale by J. H. HARRISON & CO., 147 King Street.

jan 29

SUGAR CURED SMOKED BEEF, a very fine article, for sale by

G. W. M. RAMSAY, Corner King and St. Asaph streets.

jan 31

DOLLY VARDEN SOAP, the cheapest soap in town, for sale by

W. F. BROOKES & BRO., 147 King Street.

jan 26

12 CASES ST. JULIEN CLARET 104

received and for sale by W. F. BROOKES & BRO., 147 King Street.

jan 30

25,000 SMOKE D BLOATED new

and primes, 75c per 100, for sale by J. H. HARRISON & CO., 147 King Street.

jan 6

36 King st. and 51 & 52 Fish Wharf.